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Anarchy-Breeding Newspapers

FRANCES FENTON has written a work in which she takes the ground that certain newspapers are crime-inducers.

There is no possible doubt of the truth of that conclusion. Some of them are not only crime-inducers, but when they are believed, the effect of their work is to lessen if not break down the patriotism of their readers. There were months and years after the American party came into power when the Deseret News of this city did its utmost to convince its credulous readers that, with the coming into power of that party, a reign of crime was inaugurated in this city, unparalleled in its previous history, and that every vice that attaches to poor human nature was given a clear field here. It had not the slightest evidence to support its charges, indeed, the testimony was all the other way, but that made no difference. When the facts were jammed down the throat of the News, it mattered not, the next evening it reiterated its charges with a brazen disregard of facts that was appalling.

When the arraignment of Chief of Police Sheets came on, it excelled itself in mendacity and malice. It tried and convicted Sheets daily through its types; the words of acknowledged hold-ups and thieves and all the other riff-raff of the slums, was accepted as evidence that might not be questioned, and on that kind of authority it pursued its arraignment month after month. It stood by the sheriff in all his illegal acts then, his permitting convicted scoundrels to leave the city unpunished, his spending the public money in going after them when some more unsupported testimony was needed; and every day after one of its convictions on pre-arranged testimony of scoundrels, it never failed to hold the matter up as a sample of all the American officials and to bewail the fact that the city had fallen into hands so sinister. The swift advance of the city in population, wealth and enterprise seemed but to add to that paper's malignity and mendacity.

It would be a safe wager to bet that if any man were to go to the outside districts of Utah where the library of the people is the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants and the Semi-Weekly Deseret News and ask any one in any of those homes what the opinion of the people was relative to the American party in Salt Lake, the answer would be that it was made up of thieves.

The Herald-Republican is often meaner and quite as mendacious as the News. It insisted upon the suppression of the liquor traffic here until it succeeded in blackmailing the liquor men out of thousands of dollars, and then suddenly grew

silent on that question. The statement of any scoundrel is sufficient to cause it to assume that the statement is true and to make it advertise it as true; to state fairly the position of any man or the principles of any cause which it does not approve, is impossible; to guess where it will stand tomorrow by what it published today, is beyond the ken of the brightest intellect; to endorse any infamy of its party or its temporary friends is a delight to it, and were the papers of the country generally actuated by the same motives that actuate the Herald-Republican and Deseret News, the country within five years would be in a state of anarchy, for all respect for law would be gone and with it all love of country.

How Slow The World Moves

THE signing of the arbitration treaty which England, France and the United States are rejoicing over as a step toward enlightened peace, after all has been slow in coming. An Englishman, named David Hartley, sat in the British parliament through the years when our Revolutionary war was being fought. He has dropped out of the knowledge of most men; only in old books can his name be found. But the men of the United States ought to study his history and give him a place in our hall of fame.

He was our friend during that great war, but he was none less a sterling, loyal Englishman. He introduced several acts into parliament "to conciliate America." None of them passed for the eyes of England were blinded at the time—it was not to be. But he supported his measures with signal ability, declaring that Great Britain was "the aggressor in everything." Here is a sample of one of his speeches, in 1775:

"The act to be proposed to America as an auspicious beginning to lay the first stone of universal liberty to mankind, should be what no American could hesitate an instant to comply with, namely, that every slave in North America should be entitled to his trial by jury in all criminal cases. Let us all be reunited in this, as a foundation to extirpate slavery from the face of the earth. Let those who seek justice and liberty for themselves give that justice and liberty to their fellow creatures. * * Let the only contention henceforward between Great Britain and America be, which shall exceed the other in zeal for establishing the fundamental rights of liberty for all mankind."

That motion was lost, but among those who voted for it were the two greatest of all, Fox and Burke.

In the same month he made another speech in which he said, "The fate of America is cast. You may bruise its heel, but you cannot crush its head. It will revive again. The new world is before them. Liberty is their's. They have possession of a free government, their birthright and inheritance, derived to them from their parent state, which the hand of violence cannot wrest from them. If you will cast them off my last wish to them is 'may they go and prosper!'"

In 1777, after noting the growing sea power of the colonies, he said: "I will venture to prophesy that the principles of a federal alliance are the only terms of peace that ever will and that ever ought to obtain between the two countries."

It is one hundred and thirty-four years since the far-sighted Englishman spoke those words,

the slavery which he so abhorred has passed away and now, though no federal alliance has been signed, a solemn treaty has been signed which relegates any differences that may arise between the two nations, to an enlightened court for adjustment. Since the voice of Hartley grew still Great Britain has expanded into an empire the power of which cannot be computed, and the colonies which then made no mark among the nations have from a little fringe of settlements along the shore of the Atlantic, taken in the continent to the Western ocean and sands the foremost republic that the world ever beheld, and these two kindred nations with another majestic in age and splendid in achievement joined with them, have united in a covenant which beyond its importance to the immediate signers, is a notice to the whole earth, that there is a better way to adjust differences, that "the pen in hands entirely great is mightier than the sword."

For its effect upon the world the arbitration treaty is chiefly valuable, for we can hardly imagine any difference that could possibly arise that would cause England and France and the United States to engage in war, but other powers that may be dreaming of new conquests, will hesitate when they reflect that in effect, these great nations have solemnly served notice upon them that it is time that the law of might should be repealed and the law of right be accepted.

Looking back the voice of David Hartley was but a voice crying in the wilderness, but surely he divined the right even if it has required one hundred and thirty-four years for it to rise above the contentions of men and to be heard. The tree of liberty is of slow growth. Half the men who proclaim their love of liberty are as yet but slaves to the provincialism that bounds their horizons, slaves to avarice or prejudice. The world is only half freed; for as yet men cannot throw off their baser natures and nations as yet are very few of them great enough to be just.

"The Unspeakable Turk."

WE all hoped when the young Turks ousted the old Sultan and set up a new government that the cry of the oppressed from that region would cease. But here comes an appeal to the civilized world from the Albanian. In their indictment against the Turks, they declare that not one of the promises made to them has been fulfilled; not one of the hopes they were permitted to be indulged in has been fulfilled; that taxation has been increased; that there has been an attempt to kill the language they speak; that their arms have been taken away and no compensation made; no public works have been begun; instead of opening more schools, some that existed before the change of Turkish rulers have been closed; that horrors have been perpetrated upon them that are indescribable, and that paragraph closes as follows:

"Our homes have been burned, our churches bombarded; our fields laid waste; all we possessed sacked and pillaged by the soldiers and some of our women and wounded have been burned in the houses."

The jealousy of England and Germany will not permit the stopping of those crimes and outrages, but we would think that Russia might bring the question of Turkish cruelty and crime before The Hague conference and ask an expression of its judgment. It would avail nothing leg-